No. 7592.10

GIVEN BY

IMPORTANCE AND CLAIMS

OF THE

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,

FOUNDED IN 1848 BY

HON. A. A. LAWRENCE AND THE LATE SAMUEL APPLETON,

BEING THE SUBSTANCE OF

A LECTURE

DELIVERED AT NEW HAVEN, CT. AND OTHER PLACES, IN WHICH THE PRESENT CONDITION AND WANTS OF THE INSTITUTION ARE CLEARLY PRESENTED AND CONSIDERED,

T592.10

BY

REV. REEDER SMITH,

ENDOWMENT AGENT.

PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF MANY FRIENDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

WITH A CORRECT MAP OF WISCONSIN,

AND A TABLE OF DISTANCES TO THE MOST IMPORTANT PLACES IN THE STATE.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT AND CO.,
No. 20 WASHINGTON STREET.
1860.

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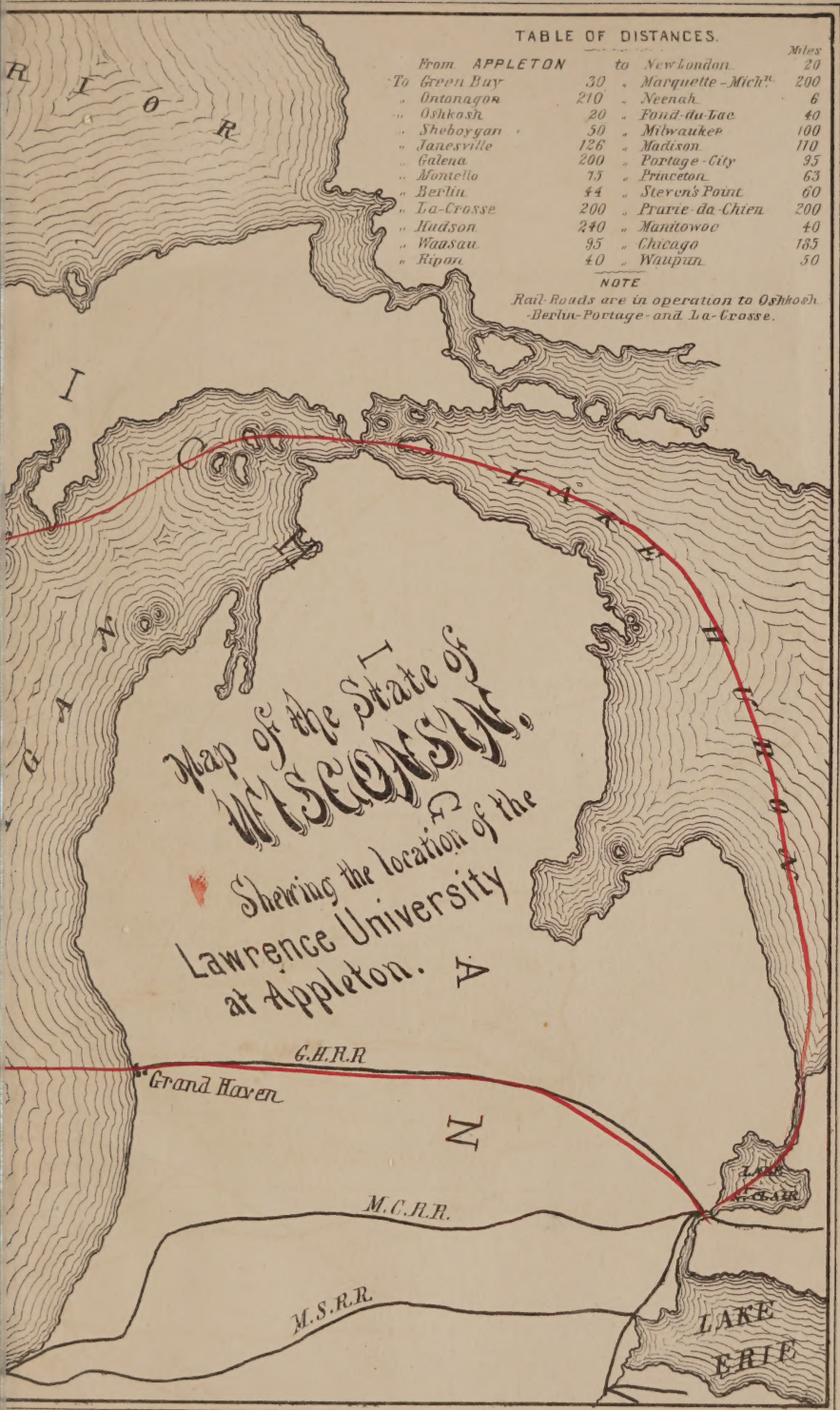
TABLE OF DISTANCES.
From APPLETON to New London 20
To Green Bay 30 " Marquette-Mich.r 200
" Ontonagon 210 " Neenah 6
" Oshkosh 20 " Fond-du-Lac 40
" Sheboygan 50 " Milwaukee 100
" Janesville 126 " Madison 110
" Galena 200 " Portage-City 95
" Montello 73 " Princeton 63
" Berlin 44 " Steven's Point 60
" La-Crosse 200 " Prarie-da-Chien 200
" Hudson 240 " Manitowoc 40
" Wausau 95 " Chicago 185
" Ripon 40 " Waupun 50
NOTE
Rail-Roads are in operation to Oshkosh -Berlin-Portage-and La-Crosse.
RIVER
LAKE SUPERIOR
LAKE MICHIGAN
Map of the State of WISCONSIN.
Shewing the location of the Lawrence University at Appleton.
G.H.R.R
Grand Haven
M.C.R.R.
M.S.R.R.
LAKE ERIE

J.H. Bufford's Lith. Boston

Cridley J.F. Bryant Arch.t

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS & M.E. CHURCH

APPLETON WIS.

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No. 20 Washington Street.
1860.

OFFICIAL LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

The bearer, Rev. Reeder Smith, of the city of Appleton, by whose efficient labors Lawrence University was established in 1848, has kindly volunteered to aid the Trustees to raise $10,000 to rebuild the Female and Preparatory Department, recently destroyed by fire, and $50,000 to complete the endowment of the principal chairs of the University.

He, and the cause he serves, are earnestly commended to the sympathies and generous aid of those, in the older and richer States, friendly to the cause of education in the West.

ANSON BALLARD,
JAMES M. PHINNEY,
T. M. McCAUGHEY,
WILLIAM RORK,
A. B. JACKSON,
DANIEL C. JENNE,
EDWARD WEST,
Trustees and Members of Joint Board.

98282
Added Nov. 19, 1869

EDWARD COOKE, President of Faculty,
R. Z. MASON, Professor of Natural Philosophy,
H. POMEROY, Professor of Civil Engineering,
L. L. KNOX, Prof. Ancient Lang. and Literature,
Faculty.

J. H. JENNE,
Presiding Elder of Appleton District.

Lawrence University, Appleton, Jan. 1860.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The substance of this Lecture has been weighed by many, including presidents of colleges and eminent doctors of divinity, who have decided upon the justness of this appeal for immediate aid, and advised its publication, hoping thereby to bring this object to the consideration of those that have *wealth*, and desire to apply it upon the enterprise most worthy, before they die. A candid perusal of this pamphlet will leave any Christian mind favorably impressed with a desire to respond to this *just demand* upon their benevolence.

LECTURE.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

In presenting to the consideration of the public the claims of the Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, I wish to exhibit, —

1st. Its favorable location territorially.

2d. Its providential origin.

3d. Its present condition and wants.

4th. The justness of its appeal, on all these considerations, for immediate and liberal aid from all who have the means.

I. Wisconsin is peculiarly situated among the States of the Union, nearly in a direct line west from Massachusetts, and central among the Northwestern States; — Wisconsin has a greater number of miles navigable along her shore and ports than any other State, except one, in the Union; having nearly 1,000 miles of lake coast, and 1,000 miles of canals and navigable rivers. The extent of territory is 53,924 sqr. miles, equal to eight of the smaller States in the Union, and a population between 800,000 and 1,000,000. The number of private schools or academies in the eight States, is 1,362, one to every 39 square miles, while Wisconsin has only one to every 1,000 square miles. These States have one college to every 1,661 square miles; Wisconsin has only one college to every 26,962 square miles.

The city of Appleton, in Wisconsin, is situated centrally and easily accessible for the location of a great educational institution, being 30 miles south of Green Bay, 100 miles northwest of Milwaukie, 200 miles from LaCrosse by railroad, and 200 miles from Prairie du Chien by steamboat inland navigation to the Mississippi, to Madison 110 miles, Lake Superior at Ontonagon 210 miles, Chicago 200 miles, (see map.) It has a population of 4,000 or 5,000, gathered in 11 years, and within 50 miles, other cities and villages have multiplied to the number of about 25 or 30, with a population ranging from 1,000 to 10,000, with a rich agricultural country in all directions, populated by a community that requires common schools and teachers in every school district, demanding a college at this very spot.

A large region of country south and southwest, must be supplied with teachers from this central point. Steamboats from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi pass through this city, making a direct navigation from the River St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. Steamers 144 feet long by 34 feet wide pass the falls by canal through four locks.*

* See Improvement Company's Report, page 19 of Appendix.

"The Lawrence University of Wisconsin, located here, is 200 miles from the Northwestern, and 225 from the Hamline University. There is no institution of its grade, or likely to be, within a circle of 200 miles, and there is already a population within 100 miles sufficient to furnish pupils for a first-class University, and increasing with almost inconceivable rapidity."—*Zion's Herald.*

This Institution stands upon the University grounds, containing about 40 acres, on the west bank of a majestic river, 700 feet wide, 3 feet deep, with a fall of 44 feet in one mile — nearly central in the city, and elevated 75 feet above the river, and 500 feet distant, in full view of the rapids, surrounded with the most enchanting scenery in Nature's lovely form.*

II. — THE PROVIDENTIAL ORIGIN OF THIS UNIVERSITY.

The late Amos Lawrence, of Boston, in 1846, at the age of threescore years, conceived the idea of planting this enterprise, upon the distant banks of a river, then lined with wigwams, and to be reached only by the savage trail or canoe; a land he never saw but through the vista of the future. As David conceived the establishing of the house of God, and only anticipated its future, as he committed to his son the task of completing it, so in anticipation of this, Mr. Amos Lawrence said: "I have proposed this enterprise to my son, and he will offer to give into the hands of your people, $10,000, for a college in Wisconsin, to be paid when you raise $10,000 more for the same object. My son Amos A. Lawrence will make the offer to you, to establish an Institution of Learning, where one will be much needed, and if you go there and meet his views, he will help you on with the undertaking, liberally."

Amos A. Lawrence, in his care to meet his father's anticiptaions in this new enterprise, writes for advice to Bishop Alonzo Potter, of Philadelphia, and Rev. John S. Stone, Rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to which they reply as follows:—

"Mr. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, having consulted me in respect to the plan and incipient operating of the Wisconsin Institution, I cheerfully state that I advise that the beginning be made on a moderate scale, and that no attempt be made at first to organize more than the preparatory department, and that much attention be given to the preparation of teachers for common schools."

"I fully concur in the wisdom of the above advice, given by Bishop Potter. (Signed,) JOHN S. STONE, D.D."

This concurrence was accompanied by $100 from himself, and $500 from his son, who is also an Episcopal minister.

Amos A. Lawrence, desirous of getting some responsible party to apply his benevolence, wrote to Chicago as follows:—

BOSTON, August 14, 1847.

DEAR SIR,—In case you think it necessary in order to concentrate some action upon this enterprise, I wish you would proceed at once to the Conference

* See Scenery, Appendix, page 20.

now about to meet at Chicago, and I trust you will find immediate steps may be taken toward carrying it into effect. I have conveyed the sum of $10,000 to Trustees, to be held by them until an additional sum of $10,000 shall be raised for the same purpose, and then to be paid over according to provisions named.

I should prefer that this institution should be placed under the control of the Methodist, rather than any other, excepting my own church, (Protestant Episcopal.)

I have a high opinion of the adaptation of the principles of the Methodists to the people of the West, and I think from all I can learn, that their institutions are carried on with more vigor, and diffuse more good with the same means than any other. It seems to be decided by experience, that all literary institutions must be controlled by some sect, and efforts to prevent this have blasted their usefulness. I will co-operate with them in all that is necessary for its establishment and organization. Very truly yours,

AMOS A. LAWRENCE.

To Rev. Reeder Smith.

The following concurrent response upon the *character*, *location*, and *necessity* of this enterprise, ought to settle the fact, that it had its origin with God: —

The following is the evidence of the fact to the public: —

New York, April 5, 1848.

This collegiate enterprise was laid before the Conference in Wisconsin, and by that body favorably entertained and cordially approved.

At the same time Rev. Reeder Smith was requested to act for the Conference in *procuring* the means and adopting the *measures necessary* to the *permanent* establishment of the Lawrence University of Wisconsin.

For these purposes Mr. Smith was subsequently appointed Financial Agent. In all this he is known to have acted as Mr. Lawrence's representative, and in accordance with his wishes, in view of the foregoing facts, with a profound impression of the *importance of such an Institution* at its designed *location*.

The undersigned earnestly commend him and the cause he presents to the confidence and liberality of all the friends of religion and learning in that most interesting portion of our country.

Signed,

E. HEDDING,
B. WAUGH,
E. S. JANES,
J. S. STONE,
E. N. KIRK,
S. OLIN,
J. DEMPSTER,
A. STEVENS.

In further proof that this claim is entitled to general confidence and support we add the voluntary concurrence of the following statesmen from Michigan: —

Detroit, Nov. 2, 1847.

To the friends of Education: The fidelity, success, and ability of Rev.

Reeder Smith, in his relations with the Albion Seminary at Albion, Mich., which is already distinguished as a highly literary institution, which is beholden to Mr. Smith, its financial agent, for the stability it has attained, gives ample warrant that the enterprise in Winconsin, bearing the name of Lawrence, which Mr. Smith leaves our State to take the management and supervision of, will terminate with entire success.

We, the undersigned, fully commend this Institution in Wisconsin, and Mr. Smith, to public favor for aid, wherever he may judge it necessary to travel in securing the interests of the same, throughout the United States.

Signed by Gov. W. L. GREENLY,
LEWIS CASS, U. S. Senator,
ROSS WILKNS, District Judge U.S. Court,
and nine officers of State, and other literary gentlemen of Detroit.

We add to this the concurrence of an assembly of fifty clergymen in New York, Dec. 4, 1847, as follows: —

Resolved, that we consider such an Institution of vital importance, and entitled to public *benevolence*, having for its object the diffusion of religious literature in a destitute portion of our country, where it is *most needed*.

And as Mr. Lawrence and the Rock River Conference have committed the carrying out of their wishes to the Rev. R. Smith, we commend him as every way trustworthy, and this object as one of great importance.

Signed, S. MARTINDALE, Pres.
E. CRAWFORD, Sec.,
200 Mulbury street.

The position then is sustained, that this University originated in a *wise Providence*, and that the character, *location*, and establishment were made in Wisconsin, *where it now is, under the sanction and advice of the best, the wisest, and the most pious men in the Church and in the State.*

When all this is taken into the account, none will reject this claim among the number that have been multiplied without counsel, wisdom, or advice from either church or State, but sympathize with this, and the man who is, by the same Providence, made responsible for raising this endowment.

If such responsibility has been placed upon the *hands* of the speaker by such men and *bodies of men*, no apology will be expected for employing testimony that includes the name of the speaker; but, if the importance of the responsibility has entered into his heart, they will rather expect the most urgent appeal and the most indefatigable persistence till he has secured its permanence by raising $83,000.

III. — ITS PRESENT CONDITION AND WANTS.

The amount now invested in buildings, library, apparatus, fixtures, &c.,*	$70,000
Appleton Library fund, donated by Samuel Appleton, - - - - -	10,000
Citizen's fund for chair of Mathematics and Civil Engineering, -	10,000
Scholarship fund for free tuition, - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10,000
	$100,000

* See Buildings and Library, Appendix, page 20.

Normal instruction and English literature are, at present, paid for by the State. This leaves all the chairs in the college proper without endowment, except one. A college capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

The disastrous fire which occurred in 1857, consumed the building occupied by the female and preparatory department of this University, when 200 students belonged to that department. This fire broke forth so suddenly at night, and in such a wind, with the severe cold weather, as to prevent the removal of any furniture, including three pianos.

The Faculty consists of six Professors of distinguished ability and rare literary qualifications, who work on small salaries, with a conviction that they are doing a great work for the accomplishment of a great object. There are also two female teachers, who are doing all they can with their department, under embarrassments.

The President, Edward Cooke, D. D., presided at this institution with acknowledged ability and merited popularity,* six years, with an average of three hundred students a year. Prof. R. Z. Mason is now acting President.

Rev. Dr. Edward Cooke has taken charge of a congregation in Milwaukie, for this year, and receives his support from thence.

The college and the public demand the Doctor's return immediately, but this cannot be asked for till the *president's chair is endowed.* The number of teachers and ministers sent out into the State from this College is greater than from any other college in the West, for the same time.

The fire occasioned a diminution of income from room-rent; there is an entire destitution of money in that State, and in consequence of an inadequate endowment, the whole enterprise is so crippled that, with the present faculty, without salary for President, and a voluntary endowment agency without salary, the University is running behind its income from two thousand to three thousand dollars a year; and, until the endowment asked for is realized, this cannot be avoided.

We are therefore compelled to apply to a generous public for the following amounts, which we want and must obtain from the East, as follows:—

1.	For a suitable structure for a Female Department, - - - -	$10,000
2.	Endowment of chair, Ethics and Civil Polity (President's chair),	20,000
3.	" " Ancient Languages and Literature, - -	15,000
4.	" " Hebrew and Biblical Literature, - - -	15,000
5.	" " Natural Science, - - - - - - - - -	12,000
6.	" " Modern Languages and Literature, - -	11,000
		$83,000

The amount of eighty-three thousand dollars can never be better applied.

This makes a large demand upon public benevolence to secure *one* object, but it will be our business to show that the object is much greater than the amount required. Of the $83,000, $50,000 is asked for from the East by the Agent, for endowment, and $10,000 to rebuild. This leaves$ 23,000 for the General Agent to raise in Wisconsin during the same time; a portion of which is now obtained in donations of *real estate*, which will be made available at some future time.

* See President, Appendix, page 20.

The resolutions of the Wisconsin Conference, consisting of 150 members say: —

"We will earnestly and perseveringly co-operate with the Trustees and Agents of the Lawrence University, in raising the sum of $50,000 for endowment, and an additional amount sufficient to build a suitable structure for the female collegiate department of this University,

H. C. TILTON, Secretary."

His Excellency Governor Alexander W. Randall accepts the Presidency of the Corporation, and writes as follows:—

Executive Office, Madison, Wis., 1859.

DEAR SIR: I have received the late Report of the Board of Education, in which they have resolved to raise East, for a permanent endowment, $50,000, and $10,000 for rebuilding. I have also examined and approved the official doings of the Trustees, in sending out a special endowment agency to accomplish the above.

I do most cordially concur in the same; and ask, in behalf of this college, the most liberal aid of the philanthropist and I am of the opinion he can find no better object to bestow his benevolence upon, than the endowment of the Lawrence University of Wisconsin, and think the above sum ought and will be met by the older and richer States.

ALEXANDER W. RANDALL.

About one-third of $50,000 is now pledged, on condition the balance is secured.

Our statement presents an estate now of $100,000, of a permanent nature, but not productive. Amos Lawrence and Samuel Appleton, the originators, may be *looking* upon this investment as promising more good to the world than any other offspring of their benevolent minds.

Would $83,000 to secure the *position*, alone, that is now actually occupied by this vigorous *youth*, of ten years' growth, have appeared a large amount in the generous hearts of the originators and *founders* of the Lawrence University?

These men were too brave, as well as enterprising and munificent, to have valued the amount of $10,000 each; then, placed in the hands of strangers, to be planted at this *position* in defence of truth, and our country's liberty. They valued this amount, in comparison with the position now secured through their planting, no more than the husbandman counts the grain of wheat in comparison with the golden harvest.

If $20,000, eleven years since, were thrown broadcast, when no surrounding cities were in existence within twenty or fifty miles, as a security that it would be seed sown in good ground, how much more readily should the remainder be given now that forests are felled, prairies subdued, cities built, commerce opened, and minor schools established.

These men, with such minds, would be likely to say that the one half that is now a reality was not anticipated; * but if the amount of seed sown there has

* See liberality in others, Appendix, page 21.

been doubled five times, besides the expense of keeping the position, and multiplying *brave men*, and sending out many reinforcements to the great battle-field, this amount, in view of the object, is only like paper and packthread, compared to the silk or satin goods you buy. Then every enlightened, enlarged, benevolent mind will say, the amount is small, compared with this object;* and this amount ought and must be had.

"The liberal soul deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things he will stand." Did these men, unsolicited, propose and plant a station, or *standard*, at this most central and commanding position, among all the great Western States, before civilization had reached the spot? Did they judge of the world's future, from the past; and, like the immortal Washington, in his country's defence, ever secure the location of some brave men with munitions of war, beyond the advanced enemy? — And if the first defence or fortification was of necessity made with dispatch, — as upon Dorchester Heights, — their position, alone, gave the power of defence, and by the use of the very sand, which they removed from the entrenchment, only put into hogsheads, of its *own weight*, would have mowed down hundreds of the approaching enemy, breaking and destroying the most expensive and powerful weapons of their warfare. We shall show that this originated not alone in the wisdom of men, but was ordained by the wisdom and providence of God, who always appoints the means to accomplish the great end of his purposes.

To us it looks strange and mysterious that such an enterprise, so much needed, at such a time should be crippled in this way. To see two hundred youth in a preparatory collegiate school, stripped of house, apparatus, and furniture, in one night; and one hundred and fifty-six young ladies, looking in vain for accommodations to assist them in acquiring a discipline necessary to a position of a most responsible nature, in forming a country's destiny as teacher and mother. But God may have seen that this very event was necessary to bring this claim to some rich *man's* or *woman's heart*, that could never have seen this opening for great usefulness, in the application of their money, only by the *light of these flames*, while consuming the smouldering ruins; bringing to their vision, before they close their eyes in death, this great field, with this sublime object, for their benevolence, that they may apply a portion of a fortune, that otherwise might never increase their bliss in the eternal world. As they "that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever," you have the opportunity, before you die, to erect with your money this building, that would be seen, from the eternal home of the blessed, in future years, to be a nursery of mothers and teachers, producing an annual harvest of the richest results to the church and the world, in the salvation of multitudes which will not only

* Especially when we compare this amount with amounts asked and obtained for colleges that, in point of *position* or *usefulness*, come as far below this, as this amount is less than the amount given to establish colleges that have more endowment than *students*, because the object of the patronage is thought to be more for support to *men*, than to educate and save the world.

"multiply your seed sown, and increase the fruits of your righteousness: which causeth, through us, thanksgiving to God,"— but will augment the number of stars in your crown, that will shine forever and ever. This demand, then, should be prayerfully investigated. You may have supposed that you have seen all the world's claims, and it may have seemed to *you* that they have been multiplied till your heart almost loathes the presentation of a new one; but God is prolonging, and has for years prolonged, your life for some object; — can you say for what you have lived? Your money, that God has made you a steward of, you can neither eat nor drink, nor carry with you; and should you leave it to such as know not the value of money as the fruit of industry; if your gold is not cankered by saving it for them, it may eat their souls when left to them, in neglect of God's demands, as doth a *canker*, to all eternity. Now God, by this providence, has brought to your consideration, this claim, for rebuilding and endowing the Lawrence University, and you should, instead of treating it with any indifference, understand that Christ, who knocketh, in various ways, at the door of your heart, says, he has stood without till his locks are wet with the drops of the night; and by this, Christ may desire to elevate your seat in heaven, eternally, by giving this opportunity of endowing a chair, or building a temple of science, for the moral and religious culture of the West.

The immediate demand for the University, in that country, is the necessity *to educate* the youth of both sexes. Every settlement and town within one hundred miles is casting about, either to select and send their youth to be fitted as teachers for their towns, or looking to this University to furnish them. From 150 to 200 young ladies annually ask to be instructed at this school, and as many young men. Thousands of the youth, especially the girls and misses, are to be found in the neighborhood, like the ore in the mine waiting the refining process, and soon *they* will form the character of thousands more, whatever that may be. The progress of science and civilization in any country will be just in proportion to the character and condition of their *females*. Will not God hold *us responsible*, who have the means and power to give a right direction? *This* calls for a candid investigation, to know what we *can do*, and whether we are *willing to do*, or whether we will say, like *Cain*, "*Am I my brother's keeper?*"

We have said that this Female Department was consumed by fire, and two hundred students were left in one night to look but in vain for its classic halls. This loss must be met from the *East*. I say, in the language of Presidents Woolsey and Day, of Yale College: —

"This institution is one of great importance, and *something* should be done *speedily* to help it at this present time: nothing can be done at the West in the present condition of that part of the country; and the call is great, both upon Methodists and all Christians, to do something for this object."

The importance of female education demands especial and immediate aid. This department is of more importance to the world than any other portion of the great educational work. To give a right formation to the mind and char-

acter of woman, is to give form and character to a country or nation. Few men ever possessed elements of distinction or greatness, but were attributable to their mother. Who could desire a higher honor, or to do a greater good to the extended West, than to be able of his own means, to rebuild and establish permanently the Female Collegiate Institute of the Lawrence University in such a commanding position in the world?

The mothers of the now unborn millions may here receive direction or formation to a course that is to be eternal. As the direction of the ball thrown from the cannon takes its course from the placing of the carriage that bears it to the field of action, so in like manner our hand may give direction to a course which is eternal. The day of eternity, then, can only develop the amount of good done here, and in that day it can be seen who were formed by your benevolence for bliss, and who were lost through our neglect.

To form and establish the character of a country's offspring, is to give stability to a country's future greatness.

A few living witnesses of eminence will now be introduced, whose opinions we urge in its behalf.

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, of N. Y., writes, August, 1859, from the spot, as follows: —

"It is of the utmost importance to get good colleges here at the outset, and thus give a right direction to a great and growing population. I have attended two of the commencement exercises of the Lawrence University, and I am acquainted with its general character and condition. I look upon this University as one of the most interesting and useful institutions of the Northwestern States. The uses of this are not merely prospective. At this time, it is giving education each year to more than 300 students. There are very few of the older and more richly endowed that are doing as much. Those who gave so liberally to establish this, would be gratified with the result of their beneficence, if they should visit this college, as I have done. It will do them great and lasting honor. I hope the generous liberality of Appleton and Lawrence will soon be seconded by others."

The Trustees and Faculty are Eastern men, and know the condition of the country, and they state as follows: —

"We believe there is no educational enterprise more important or more worthy the aid of the philanthropist."

Milwaukie, December, 1859.

"I have watched with much solicitude the Lawrence University, since 1850, an enterprise full of promise to the cause of education in the West, and notwithstanding the great want of a sufficient endowment which has greatly crippled its operation, I am happy to know that it stands at the head of the literary institutions in the Northwest. It has educated more students and accomplished more good, than many other institutions much its senior, and has a stronger claim upon the public for benevolence, than any similar object in the country."

HON. M. STEVER.

IV. — THE JUSTICE OF THIS APPEAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SYMPATHY OF THOSE WHO HAVE MEANS TO AID.

The following letter from Lee Claflin, of Boston, was communicated October, 1859. At the same time he subscribed five thousand dollars toward making up this endowment: —

"DEAR SIR: Among the objects of charity I have thought there were none, where the amount could do more good than those institutions whose object is to give our youth a good Christian education, particularly in our new and Western States, where the rising generation are soon to be our legislators, our teachers, our ministers; — in fact, they will be the nation!

"If I were to live my life over again, instead of giving less, I should give more. As to leaving a large amount to children, after we are gone, it would, in general, do them more hurt than good.

"I am satisfied that no man is a true Christian until he has given up himself, and all he has, to God; and then keep all he has, subject to the order of God; then it will be a pleasure to do what God shall direct. I was early prospered, and early began to be liberal, and since that time I have found it more blessed to give than to receive. I hope and trust God may give you wisdom and grace to guide you.

"LEE CLAFLIN."

Hon. Edward Everett, of Boston, October, 1859, writes as follows: —

"DEAR SIR: I have much pleasure in stating my opinion of Lawrence University, of Wisconsin. It is very favorably situated in a country rapidly settling, fertile, salubrious, and rich in mineral wealth; easily accessible on all sides, — on a noble river. The only question now is, how to obtain an enlargement of its resources, with a view to increased usefulness.

"This University, if adequately endowed, cannot fail to become, by the Divine blessing, a *radiating* point of intellectual, moral, and religious light to unborn millions, who will, in the next half century, exercise a powerful influence in the government of our country. I consider the new States of the Union as the most important part of the educational field. The East is well supplied with seminaries of almost every kind, from the primary school to the university, and the institutions for professional education. Though much has been done, much remains to be done. I have no doubt *this* will succeed, if proper methods are persevered in to obtain an increase of endowment."

EDWARD EVERETT.

Hon. A. A. Lawrence, of Boston, who has no pecuniary interest in the State, during the same month, pledges, as a portion of the present endowment, $5,000, and replies to a note of inquiry, as follows: —

"The college at Appleton is a vigorous and widely useful institution, and there can be no doubt of its *permanency*."

Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D. D., of Boston, October 1859, writes: —

"I am acquainted with the character and usefulness of this University among all classes, and it has a strong claim upon the country, and upon us, for aid."

The same is concurred in, by the following clergy: —

Rev. N. Hall, Rev. J. H. Morrison, of Dorchester, and Rev. Dr. Hill, of Worcester.

We have shown this to be of God, and sustained by the *judgment and benevolence of the best and wisest men of this nation.** When we combine all the weight of talent, wisdom, piety, and benevolence, concentrated in the foregoing, we must be compelled to say: this University has an established claim before an enlightened and liberal public, in the *East* as well as in the West, for raising the amount asked for to *endow* and *rebuild*, which is for East and West $83,000. This amount will permanently secure a literary citadel, in the midst of the great struggle, from which to draw recruits without importing or transporting. Providence has given such direction to the origin and progress of the Lawrence University, that all men must see that this is a beacon-light, now *burning*, designed of God to give direction to unnumbered millions, through all succeeding generations.

Europe is pouring into this fairest portion of our earth a flood of rationalism. It can only be met by the united efforts of enlightened Christians. Here is the battle-ground. The hour of conflict is now upon us. The hosts of Satan are marching upon us in three distinct divisions, — the Papal, the Rational, and the Sensual. Who will furnish the munitions of war for the conflict? The majestic West must be educated. If Christianity does not do it through her literary institutions, Infidelity will.

All schools and universities cost money, and have been committed to the care of some individuals. This is a day of liberal things, and requires liberal-minded men to meet the emergency. Christianity is called upon to meet infidelity on a different battle-field; and as science and art have increased the power of men to destroy nations and kingdoms in battle, so now, with the Paixhan gun, and bomb-shell, whole towns and cities are laid in ruins in a day.†

Now in this conflict of armies, from all nations, in this Valley of the Mississippi, where Gog and Magog are to measure arms, and decide a long contest between truth and error, a different weapon of defence is required from what might have been used fifty years since. *Science* and *art* now are employed to *deceive* and *destroy* the souls of *men*. Christianity must meet the present condition of the world and use every means to *save* men.

If ever the Christian church marshalled *successfully* her *unlettered* hosts in the conquest of the world, that day has passed away never to return.

*See letters of Stephen H. Tyng, Bishops Janes and Thomas M. Clark, Presidents Walker, of Harvard College, and Sears, of Brown University, Doctors Stevens, Porter, Carlton, McClintock, and Haven, pages 17, 18, 19, of Appendix.

† This is a fast age. The *express* train runs quite too tardy. Men desire to travel by lightning through the air; and the means and weapons for the overthrow of *truth* are imported and transported to the scene of action, or manufactured on the ground, with the use of both *steam* and *lightning*, employed by the deepest schemes of inventive minds.

It may be the denomination to whom this enterprise was entrusted by the originators and founders have done less for this than they ought, or would have done, had they known its importance compared with other institutions of the land intrusted to their care. But in *this* undertaking the most liberal-minded men saw in this extended field an opening to do immense good to a great country, by establishing such an institution, and concluded to give to the Methodists the responsibility of applying their bounties, on condition of raising and combining that of others in the establishment of the Lawrence University, because, in their judgment, "their principles were better adapted to the condition of the West than any other, and could diffuse a greater amount of good with the same means." If for these reasons these men gave to this enterprise a liberal start for the commencement of our Institution for the diffusion of religious and literary knowledge, we urge this as a strong reason why this denomination should especially aid now. As there is a just demand upon the parent to care for his own child, so we come with this demand, first to the parent that has assumed the responsibility.

The opinions of some, looking upon this measure with enlarged views, are that the importance of the institution is not appreciated by Eastern Methodists, compared with the claims of Eastern institutions. Hiram Barney, Esq., of New York, a great friend to the cause of education in the West, but of another denomination, expressed his views on the subject as follows:—

"The Methodists did not realize as they ought, the demand upon them to aid this Institution, on account of the liberal aid given them by others. He knew from his frequent visits to the State and to the College, that the Eastern institutions of the church had not one-hundredth part as strong a claim upon the EasternMethodist as this, and why they did not see it, was strange. He thought this to be of such public interest to the country, that he gave to this six hundred dollars because the Institution was a necessity to the people of the Northwest.

A college, sustained at that position, must exercise a control beyond what any Eastern college could. It took hold of the people in the early formation of the character of the first settlements, and must exert an influence beyond what three or four Eastern colleges could."

Men gave once to the outfit of the sacramental host of the Christian army from their small fortunes, hundreds of dollars, for the promotion of truth, science, and religion, but now are called upon to give from their large fortunes hundreds of thousands, which they have secured by the Divine blessing, through the great national peace and prosperous commerce, at home and abroad. God has given in proportion to meet the great demand for our armies on the march and in the conflict, to secure the universal triumph of truth. In proportion to the world's growth and greatness is the demand for accomplishing the world's salvation.

The benevolent Christian now inquires before God, What wouldst thou have me to do? And the greater the amount of wealth possessed by the Christian, the greater his responsibility, and the greater his anxiety to know in what

way and in what direction, and upon what objects to expend it. And he is answered, "Give, and it shall be given you; good measure, pressed down, running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that you mete, withal it shall be measured to you again." Luke vi. 38.

This demand urges its claim for immediate aid upon many who must see the utility of endowing this University. Who, then, before they leave the activities of life, will see this fortification made strong, that upon this ground the work of educating teachers and ministers and mothers, may be carried out?

Can any one among you conceive of an object that has better ground or a stronger claim for your *liberal* response!

On reflection, where is the spot, in what land, what nation on the whole earth, that has a demand upon your benevolence equal to this? Has any demand appealed better to your *understanding*, or been better *supported* by the judgment and opinions of the great and *good men* of the land, East and West? Can you select a more deserving *one*, or take hold of one more generally approved by all Christians, of all sects, or one that will reflect more honor upon yourselves, or upon posterity, than to endow with $10,000 or $20,000 a chair in the Lawrence University, that shall perpetuate your name, and be sustained by you, and send lights to other lands and seas?

But if you cannot do this, you cannot say *now*, as is often said, this *claim* does not reach me. "Remember there is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

I trust you will excuse the importunities of this Address, when you consider it is delivered by one who selected the grounds in 1848,* and penetrated with his family in winter from New England, endured the hazard of navigation on Lake Erie in December, and a journey around the lakes, without one mile of railroad, to reach the spot where the white man's home had never been, or God's worship observed; who saw the first college building erected, and then enveloped in flames; who has given of his own means,† and would prefer, were it in his power, to give the whole amount to soliciting it from others; yet as a parent will insist upon procuring relief and support for a suffering child, I *must insist* upon obtaining from your benevolence, relief and support to this most worthy cause. "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord."

You have the privilege of aiding and "doing good even at a sacrifice, with which God is well pleased."

I trust you will not say *now*, as is often said, this is one enterprise too *many*, or that you have calls nearer home that must first be met. This urgent call is of *God*, and is *now nearest you*. It is pleading with you. God has brought *this* to your door, and is now applying it to your heart. Do *not* say, go *thou* and be warmed — or, go thy way for *this* time; *but now* give your

* See Milwaukie Sentinel, Appendix, page 20.
† See Report of Joint Board, Appendix, page 18.

aid and afford *relief*. The present belongs to you; the future to *God*. *You* may not live to apply your aid to this or any other object; and to what could you apply your money to accomplish so much?

Should you live, you may never have the means again that you possess to-day. You *have* the means of relief in *your* hands *now* — are *they* yours? If so, how long will you possess them. To you God has entrusted the means of future safety to the extended West; *will you apply it there?*

Ships driven before a storm cannot escape the reefs without a compass; neither can the people of this or other *lands* escape threatened ruin without the aid that God has entrusted with and demanded of his stewards, who alone are accountable for the *trust*. May God dispose your hearts to apply the amount entrusted with you, for the claim he now brings, in its relief; or in making up your account for *death* and *judgment*, will you decide this very hour the amount you will leave to this Institution? I ask that this demand be settled before *God*. "What thou doest, *do* quickly." "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days." "Blessed are you that sow beside all waters."

If you cannot give ten thousand dollars you can give ten dollars, and say, "Of thine own have we given thee," — with which amount God will be as well pleased as with the giving of large amounts by those of large wealth. Now as drops help make up the ocean, so you can help make up $83,000, which amount is asked for, and must be *obtained*, in behalf of this cause.

Most sincerely and affectionately, with due respect,

REEDER SMITH.

BOSTON, February 24, 1860.

APPENDIX.

The following extracts of letters, reports of proceedings, and quotations from different publications, are added by request, as explanations of statements made in the Lecture: —

Rev. Reeder Smith — New York, Feb. 20, 1860.

Dear Sir: You ask my opinion of Lawrence University. Having known its history from its commencement, I have ever believed, and still firmly believe it to be a much needed and highly important literary enterprise. I know of no collegiate institution that, in so short a period, has educated more students or gained a higher reputation.

The University suffered great loss in its facilities for usefulness when the building occupied by the preparatory and female departments was burned. It is indispensable to its continued and enlarged success that a new building should be erected, and two or three more professorships endowed. This done, I believe the Lawrence University will have a future of unsurpassed literary moral and religious usefulness.

I must think that services rendered or moneys contributed to sustain and further the interests of this University, promise as large and as beneficent results to others, and as much reward to contributors, as those devoted to any similar institution. Very truly yours, E. S. JANES.

We have known the history of the Lawrence University from its beginning, and fully concur with the above letter of Bishop Janes. The institution is in an important locality, its *usefulness* has been *extraordinary;* the friends of education, religion, and the public welfare, should not allow it to suffer from the misfortunes which have befallen it. We heartily commend it to men who would do great good by their liberality.

ABEL STEVENS,
J. PORTER,
THOMAS CARLTON,
J. N. McCLINTOCK,
E. O. HAVEN.

New York, Feb. 21, 1860.

Trinity Building, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1860.

Having made several visits to the city of Appleton, I have become acquainted with the affairs of the Lawrence University at that place.

The average attendance of students previous to the fire which consumed one of its buildings, was over three hundred.

The University ought, by all means, to be sustained, for it is a necessity to the people of the Northwest, and it is impossible to estimate its beneficial influence.

I know of no educational enterprise more important or more worthy the sympathy and assistance of the sagacious patriot or benevolent Christian.

HIRAM BARNEY.

I am satisfied, from a careful examination of papers produced by the Rev. Reeder Smith, that the Lawrence University of Wisconsin deserves the liberal patronage of the friends of education. It has already, in the few years of its existence, accomplished great things, and only needs larger funds and increased accommodations, in order to its becoming one of the most important centres of Christian light and knowledge in our western country.

THOMAS M. CLARK, Bishop of Prot. Ep. Ch. of R. I.

Providence, R. I., June 4, 1859.

I fully concur in the sentiments expressed by Bishop Clark.

A. H. CLAPP, Pastor of Beneficent Cong'l Church.

Providence, R. I., June 6, 1859.

St. Paul's Rectory, Brookline, June 7, 1859.

I heartily concur in the above opinion of Bishop Clark.

JOHN S. STONE.

I fully concur with Bishop Clark in commending the Lawrence University of Wisconsin to the confidence and liberality of the public.

JAMES WALKER, Pres't of Harvard College.

Cambridge, June 10, 1859.

I concur with Bishop Clark and President Walker, in recommending the Lawrence University to the liberality of the public.

BARNAS SEARS, Pres't of Brown University.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 11, 1859.

I fully concur with the foregoing. ISAAC P. LANGWORTHY,

Chelsea, June 14, 1859. Cor. Sec. Cong. Union.

The following extracts are introduced to show the accessibilities and advantages of the country, over which the University is to exert an influence: —

St. George's Rectory, Oct. 12, 1858.

I have examined the claim of the Lawrence University, lately suffering a heavy loss in the burning of one of its buildings, for which the Rev. Reeder Smith is now soliciting aid. I am well satisfied that it is a worthy claim upon the liberal co-operation of the people of the East.

STEPHEN H. TYNG.

Extract from the Report of the Joint Board at Commencement, July 1, 1858: —

It is well known that a few months since the building occupied by the Female Department was consumed by fire. Steps are now being taken to erect another. And, as means accumulate, such other buildings will be added, as the necessities of the University may require. During the Session of the Board, Rev. Reeder Smith sent in certain receipted claims which he held against the Board, together with deeds of certain lots of land, and a donation of bond and mortgage to the amount of $5000, making in all $7000 or $8000; thus the good providence of God is opening our way, and indicating the future position of the Lawrence University.

Appleton, Wis., July 1, 1858. H. C. TILTON.

Note accompanying the above donation: —

To the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors of the Lawrence University.

Gentlemen: You will please accept the above amount, in aid of the funds of the University, for an endowment, with my assurance of confidence

in this enterprise, that it is of God, and will stand. Of this fact I was convinced before I engaged in the early effort of establishing and endowing the same.

This additional donation is *now* made as a further demonstration of continued interest and confidence in the future success of this University, which was first established beyond the bounds of civilization. May God give long life and prosperity to this creature of Providence. May it never lack an *able*, *energetic*, and *discreet* Board to conduct the finances, and a Faculty of high literary ability to give formation to a multitude of minds, that shall equal in usefulness any class of minds educated and elevated at any other college in the land, and more than meet the highest expectation of the most liberal donors and founders of Lawrence University.

All of which is respectfully submitted. REEDER SMITH.

ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES.

To Rev. Reeder Smith: —

Sir: I have the pleasure of transmitting to you, by the order of the Board of Trustees and Visitors of Lawrence University, the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the said Board, at their late session, namely —

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be respectfully tendered to Rev. Reeder Smith, of Appleton, our first Agent, for the very liberal donation enclosed to us in his favor of the 15th of April, 1858, for the benefit and further endowment of Lawrence University, which donation, together with the valuable services rendered by him, in securing the site for its location, and other valuable donations during the infancy of the University, entitle him to be ranked among its best friends and most liberal benefactors.

Resolved, That Rev. Reeder Smith be presented by the Secretary with a copy of the foregoing Resolution.

JAMES M. PHINNEY, Sec. *pro tem.*

Appleton, July 1, 1858. Board of Trustees L. U.

IMPROVEMENT COMPANY'S REPORT.

The navigation of the Lower Fox, from Green Bay to Lake Winnebago, was opened in June, 1856. . . . During the season of 1858, steamboats have made their regular trips daily from Green Bay to Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, also from Oshkosh to Berlin. . . . Navigation was opened on the 12th of April, and closed on the 29th of November, *making seven and a half months*, which is nearly one month more than the navigation of the New York canals. . . . The increase of business for 1858 over 1857 has been about forty per cent., notwithstanding the hard pressure of the times and the short crop of 1858. With the line perfected to the Mississippi River, the business must, in a short time, be increased to an almost incalculable amount.

This channel of commerce, at some future day, must be to this State, to a great extent, what the Erie Canal has been to the State of New York, and whoever looks at it with an impartial eye must come to this conclusion.

The capacity of the improvement will exceed that of the enlarged Erie Canal of the State of New York. Our locks are 160 feet by 35 feet, while those are only 110 feet by 18 feet. We can use boats 144 feet long by 34 feet wide, while they can use boats only 97 feet long and 17½ feet wide. We use steam power altogether, and can run our boats from 5 to 10 miles per hour, while they use horse power, and only average 1½ miles. They are now experimenting with steam, in order to adapt it to their purposes, by which they hope to double their speed; and the results are such that the people begin to think that a new era is about to dawn on their prospects, and they are almost insane on the subject. DANIEL C. JENNE,

Appleton, January 7, 1859. Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

FROM THE MILWAUKIE SENTINEL OF FEB. 15, 1856.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.—This popular collegiate school was chartered in 1847–8, as the Lawrence Institute, and was changed in 1849 to Lawrence University, the name by which it is now so widely known. Rev. Reeder Smith, a minister of the M. E. Church, who had been designated by Conference as well as by Mr. Lawrence, to explore the country and locate a Collegiate Institution, under an endowment from Mr. Lawrence of ten thousand dollars, took up his residence in the wilderness where Appleton is now located. He had endured hardships and privations, and toils and cares, in maturing a plan for carrying out the wishes of Mr. Lawrence in founding an institution of learning which not only should be an honor to its originator, but an important element in building up a large and influential denomination of Christians, and a lasting benefit to the rising generation.

BUILDINGS AND LIBRARY.

The Preparatory Department went into operation in the fall of 1849, occupying a building 70 by 30 feet, four stories high, and was continued as a very respectable academy until the arrival from the east of Rev. Edward Cook, D. D., as President, May, 1853. In that year the present college building was commenced, and the cap-stone was laid May 27, 1854. This building is the largest and best of the kind in the West. It is one hundred and twenty feet long, sixty feet wide, and five stories high, and contains a chapel capable of seating 1,000 people, seven public rooms, for class and lecturing purposes, a library and reading-room, cabinet rooms, two library society rooms, and thirty-three private rooms for Professors and Teachers.

The Faculty consists of the President and five Professors and Teachers. The library is made up of the choicest selections from every department of literature, and contains three thousand volumes, with a fund of $10,000 from the estate of the late Samuel Appleton, of Boston, Mass., obtained through the application of Reeder Smith's agency, for the increase of the library.

The literary character of the University stands the brightest, by far, of any in the State, and is to-day exerting a wider influence in disseminating knowledge than any similar institution in the West. It has a Freshman, Sophomore, and Junior class in the college proper, and corresponding classes, numbering nearly as many more, in the Ladies' College.

PRESIDENT.

From a short acquaintance with President Cooke, I judge him to be just the man for the place. Possessing a remarkably fine intellectual organization, a well-balanced mind, and a temperament indicating decision of purpose, affable in his bearing, and courteous and gentlemanly in his address, he seems to be well calculated to be placed at the head of so popular an institution.

SCENERY.

Seldom, if ever, has it been my good fortune to visit a place so admirably combining all the necessary elements of commercial prosperity as may be found in this locality. There are so many choice, romantic spots along the high bluffs, and on the pinnacles cut through with deep ravines, covered with the native forest-trees, for fine residences, and so many broad avenues for trade and commerce, combined and backed up by the most extensive water power in the whole West, all must conspire to make this point one of the most desirable in the Northwest for a permanent residence. The capacity of the water power here is forty-nine and a half feet fall in a distance of one and a quarter miles, with a width of seventy rods, and the rise and fall of the river never exceeding three feet. So it may be seen, when it is also known that the river here has a smooth, rocky bottom, that mills may be multiplied *ad infinitum*, yet the water power will not be exhausted. It is ample for all purposes to which the ingenuity of man may bend it, at all seasons, and if properly improved in the hands of skilful capitalists, will form a basis for a prosperous town as firm as its own rocky bed. A. H. B.

The friends of this enterprise have been encouraged by the generosity of numerous benefactors in the West and East, who have given in smaller sums, and the comparison can be made by the following donations of $1,000 and over, which will show the esteem in which this enterprise is held by men of means and wisdom, both East and West.

WISCONSIN.

ANSON BALLARD, Appleton,	$1,000
REV. SERENO FISK, Kenosha,	2,000
" REEDER SMITH, Appleton,	7,000
HON. CHARLES DURKEE, Kenosha,	2,000
" MORGAN L. MARTIN, Green Bay,	1,000
" MASON C. DARLING, Fond du Lac,	1,000
" THEODORE CONKEY, Appleton,	1,000

EAST.

HON. AMOS LAWRENCE, Boston,	10,000
" SAMUEL APPLETON, "	10,000
EX. GOV. ELISHA HARRIS, Providence, R. I.	1,000

The above list includes nothing of the amounts pledged for the present endowment.

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